alert messages to the States from time to time. A high level meeting was convened on 4.7.2000 to review the situation and the State Governments were urged to provide security to the extent possible to the minorities and their institutions, and to deal firmly with the perpetrators of violence against them. Following this after sustained investigations the involvement of an organization called the Deendar Anjuman has been established and five of its activists, have been arrested so far.

Development of Renewable Sources of Energy

415. **SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:**
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that renewable sources of energy in India are vast and environmental friendly, but the growth of this sector has been very limited;

(b) whether Government are reluctant to use this technology; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to develop a long term strategy to increase the use of renewable sources of energy especially in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) India has a vast potential of renewable sources of energy which are eco-friendly and environmentally benign. The details of estimated potential in the country and achievements made under various non-conventional energy sources upto 31-3-2000 are given in the Statement annexed. *(See* below)

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Ministry is taking major policy initiatives to harness the renewable energy sources in the country by providing various fiscal and financial incentives and encouraging private sector participation and investment. The Ministry has prepared a draft Renewable Energy Policy Statement as a long-term strategy to increase the use of renewable sources of energy. The objective of the Government is to enhance the contribution of renewables, namely, solar, wind, biomass and small hydro with emphasis on meeting minimum rural energy needs and providing decentralized/off-grid supply for agriculture, industry, commercial and household sectors in rural areas.

Statement

Details of estimated potential and achievement made under various Non-conventional energy sources in the country

	Source/System	Estimated Potential	Achievement (As on 31.03.2000)
1.	Biogas plants (No.)	120 lakh	30.31 lakhs
2.	Improved Chulha (No.)	12 crores	320 lakhs
3.	Biomass		
	a. Biomass Power & Gasifier	17,000 MW	35 MW
	b. Bagasee based Cogeneration	3,5000 MW	222 MW
4.	Solar Photovoltaic	20 MW/sq. km.	50 MW equivalent (about 70 lakhs individual systems)
5.	Solar Thermal	35 MW/sq. km.	—
	Solar Water Heating Systems	30 million square meter collector area	4,67,692 square meter collector area
6.	Wind Power	45,000 MW	1167 MW
7	Small Hydro Power	10,000 MW	216.97 MW
8.	Energy Recovery from wastes	1700 MW	15.74 MW

MW = Mega-watt Sq. km. = Square Kilometer

Availability of Non-conventional energy

416. SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total non-conventional energy available in the country;

(b) what are the sources, and the details thereof;

(c) what is the perspective of getting non-conventional energy in Orissa;

(d) whether there is any action plan for getting non-conventional energy in Orissa; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) and (b) The details of estimated potential in the country and achievements made under various non-conventional energy sources upto 31-3-2000 are given as statement-I. (*See* below)

(c) to (e) The Ministry is implementing a wide range of programmes for the production and development of non-conventional energy sources depending upon technical feasibility and economic viability of available technologies throughout the country including the State of Orissa. A total potential of 6.05 lakhs biogas plants, 54.55 lakhs improved chulhas, 156 MW shall hydro power